

State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Cottonseed Meal S. P. Davis' Cr'k'd, Se'n'd Cake," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Ammonia .....	7.33
Protein .....	37.7
Crude fiber .....	14.1

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that the statements, to wit, "Ammonia 8 Per Cent, Protein 41 Per Cent, Crude Fiber not over 9 Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that they represented that the article contained 8 per cent of ammonia and 41 per cent of protein and not more than 9 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain 8 per cent of ammonia, and did not contain 41 per cent of protein and contained more than 9 per cent of crude fiber.

On December 2, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8515. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. George H. Hardin and George O. Bearden (G. H. Hardin & Co.). Tried to a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11602. I. S. No. 9437-r.)**

On December 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George H. Hardin and George O. Bearden, copartners, trading as G. H. Hardin & Co., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 1, 1919, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of the 2 cases shipped, 180 from each case, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 40 inedible eggs, or 11.1 per cent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 9, 1920, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, after the submission of evidence and arguments by counsel, the jury was charged by the court and, after due deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8516. Misbranding of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic. U. S. \* \* \* v. 486 Packages of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11667 to 11677, inclusive. I. S. No. 8740-r. S. No. C-1595.)**

On November 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 486 packages of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in Oklahoma, as follows, 100 packages at LeFlore, 80 packages at Wister, 136 packages at Talihina, 42 packages at Howe, 56 packages at Albion, and 72 packages at Poteau, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Elite Chemical Co., Watertown, Tenn., on or about August 7, 1919, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of sodium bicarbonate, sodium

sulphate, sulphur, iron oxid, and plant material, including fragments of seeds and hulls.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the cartons and circulars inside the cartons bore and contained certain statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (carton) "Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic for Hogs Given to Prevent Diseases of Swine For worms \* \* \*," (circular) "How to Prevent Hog Cholera \* \* \* About every other day give to each hog a tablespoonful of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera \* \* \* in most cases acts as preventive to disease \* \* \* Use Anti-Cholera and you will have no sick hogs to cure. Your hogs will gain in weight and the meat will be free from disease," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 30, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8517. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11888. I. S. No. 16500-r. S. No. E-1932.)**

On January 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., consigned by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped September 29, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels, cartons, and bottles and in the accompanying circular, to wit, (carton) "\* \* \* A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children \* \* \*," (bottle) "A Texas Wonder for Kidneys Bladder Trouble \* \* \*," (circular) "\* \* \* Hall's Great Discovery \* \* \* In Gravel and Rheumatic Troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," were false and fraudulent, in that they were applied to said article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchaser thereof and to create in the mind of the purchaser thereof, the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of and contained ingredients and medicinal agents effective as a remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and gravel, and to regulate bladder trouble in children, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 24, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8518. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. James W. Hatchett (Hatchett Bros.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11935. I. S. Nos. 9440-r, 9448-r.)**

On March 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of